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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An operation damping time constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that by changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which a drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, and starts a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 2]Said operation damping time constant control means by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into fossete size, making it said 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into said 3rd damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant, and changing into the 2nd larger damping time constant than the 1st damping time constant of an account of back to front.

[Claim 3]By performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, If said drive control means suspends a drive of said displaying means, and said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said this calculating means into said 2nd damping time constant and is changed into this 2nd damping time constant after that, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 or 2 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that said drive control means may start a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 4]Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of DC cut-off filter which is a component of said calculating means, and an integration circuit, and said 1st damping time constant, Attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, make high frequency into filter characteristics with which it integrates, and said 3rd damping time constant, The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 3 which attenuates low frequency bordering on 10 Hz, makes high frequency filter characteristics with which it integrates, attenuates low frequency said 2nd damping time constant and bordering on 0.2 Hz, and is characterized by high frequency being what is made into filter characteristics with which it integrates.

[Claim 5]It has a vibration-proof judging means which judges whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake

compensating of said compensation means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, when having judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary, Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means, and said drive control means starts a drive of said displaying means, If it has judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary when operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state is performed, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that a drive of said compensation means may not be performed even after said drive control means's suspending a drive of said displaying means and suspending a drive of this displaying means. [Claim 6] Said vibration-proof judging means based on either or those combination of swing quantity of said photographing instrument at the time, [preparatory state / a photographing focal length and exposure time in said photographing instrument, and / photography] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 5 judging whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake compensating of said compensation means.

[Claim 7] The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 after photography with said photographing instrument is completed, wherein said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into an early damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant and said drive control means suspends a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 8] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 7, wherein said early damping time constant is set as a small damping time constant which can cut a DC component superimposed on the output in starting early stages of said vibration detecting means in a short time.

[Claim 9] A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An arithmetic control means which resets a computation state of said calculating means and is again made into an operating state by making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which suspends a drive of said displaying means and starts a drive of said compensation means by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state.

[Claim 10] A vibration detecting means which detects deflection.

A calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means.

A compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means.

A displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

As opposed to a photographing instrument which is a vibration-proof control device provided with the above and by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to improvement of the vibration-proof control device provided in a small photographing instrument.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Since all the work with the present camera important for photography of exposure determination, a focus, etc. is automated, a possibility that an unripe person will also cause photography failure to camera operation has decreased dramatically.

[0003]These days, the system which prevents the shaking hand added to a camera is also studied, and most factors which induce a photography person's photographing errors are being lost.

[0004]Here, the system which prevents a shaking hand is explained briefly.

[0005]Although the shaking hand of the camera at the time of photography is usually vibration (1 Hz thru/or 10 Hz) as frequency, Even if it starts such a shaking hand at the release time of a shutter, as a fundamental idea for enabling photography of a photograph without an image shake, vibration of the camera by the above-mentioned shaking hand must be detected, and a correcting lens must be displaced according to the detection value. Therefore, even if camera deflection arises, in order to take the photograph which an image shake does not produce, vibration of a camera is detected [1st] correctly and it is necessary 2nd to amend the optical axis change by a shaking hand.

[0006]Speaking theoretically, being able to perform detection of this vibration (camera deflection) by carrying the oscillating sensing device possessing the operation part which carries out data processing of that output to the deflection detection sensor which detects acceleration, angular acceleration, angular velocity, angular displacement, etc. suitably for camera shake compensating in a camera. And the compensation means to which eccentricity of the photographing optical axis is carried out is made to drive based on this detection information, and image shake control is performed.

[0007]Drawing 7 is an appearance perspective view of a compact camera which has a vibration control system, and has the function to perform shake compensating to the camera length deflection and lateral deflection which are shown by the arrows 42p and 42y to the optic axis 41.

[0008]As for a release button and 43b, a retractable stroboscope and 43 d of a mode dial (a main switch is included) and 43c are [43a] finder windows in the camera body 43.

[0009]Drawing 8 is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera shown in drawing 7.

44 is a buck which a camera body and 51 drive a compensation means, 52 drives a correcting lens, and 53 drives the correcting lens 52 free to the inside 58p of a figure, and 58 y directions, and performs the arrow 42p of drawing 7, and shake compensating of 42 y directions, and, for details, mentions later.

45p and 45y are oscillating sensing devices which detect the deflection of the circumference of the arrow 46p and 46y respectively, such as an angular velocity meter and an angular accelerometer.

[0010]The output of the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y is changed into the driving target value of the compensation means 51 via the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y mentioned later, is inputted into the coil of this compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. As for a cope plate, and 56p and 56y, a permanent magnet, and 510p and 510y of 54 are coils.

[0011] Drawing 9 is a block diagram showing the details of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and since these are the same composition, they use and explain only the arithmetic circuit 47p with the figure.

[0012] The arithmetic circuit 47p comprises the camera microcomputer 411 shown with the DC cut-off filter 48p, the low pass filter 49p, the analog digital conversion circuit (it is hereafter described as an A/D conversion circuit) 410p, the driving means 419p, and dashed line which are surrounded with a dashed dotted line. Said camera microcomputer 411 comprises the store circuit 412p, the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty changing circuit 418p.

[0013] Here, the vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p, and this vibration gyroscope is driven synchronizing with one of the main switch of a camera, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0014] The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the output signal of the oscillating sensing device 45p on this output signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. This DC cut-off filter 48p It has a frequency characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 0.1 Hz or less, and influence reaches the 1-10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.1 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem that it will take about 10 seconds. then — since one [the main switch of a camera] — for example, — By making it small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less), the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p till 0.1 second. DC is cut in short time for about 0.1 second, and it is carrying out as [deteriorate / enlarge a damping time constant after that, sway by the DC (making it the characteristic which cuts only frequency of 0.1 Hz or less) cut-off filter 48p, and / an angular velocity signal].

[0015] The output signal of the DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified in accordance with the resolution of the A/D conversion circuit 410p by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry, and it has a noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal. The output signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0016] Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411.

[0017] Then, from one of the switch of a camera DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled 0.2 second afterward in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal. Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized 0.2 second after from one of the main switch of a camera) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, DC cut sufficient by the DC cut-off filter 414p constituted from the latter part by the digital filter is performed. Change also of the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p is attained like the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog, and it is from one of the main switch of a camera. It is further after 0.2 second. It spends for 0.2 second and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. It has filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less when 0.2 second passage is carried out, The frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz, 1 Hz, 0.5 Hz, and 0.2 Hz.

[0018] However, it may not be preferred to take a photograph promptly, when a photography person half-presses the release button 43a (one [sw1]) and performs light measurement and ranging between the above-mentioned operations, to spend time, and to make a damping time constant change. Then, when such, according to a photographing condition, damping time constant change is stopped on the way. For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1 / 60 seconds by a photometry result, Since vibration-proof accuracy is not required so much when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, it is the DC cut-off filter 414p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of

0.5 Hz or less, it is considered as completion (a damping time constant changing amount is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length). Thereby, the time of damping time constant change can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance. At of course, the time of quicker shutter speed or a shorter focal distance. When the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p makes a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, it is considered as completion, and at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance, photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last.

[0019]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the output signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p according to half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a of a camera, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal. However, an integral action is not performed until damping time constant change is completed, when damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p is not completed, as mentioned above. Although omitted in drawing 9, The angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, It is changed so that the suitable quantity compensation means 51 may be driven according to the degree of deflection angle (in order for a photographing optical system to change with zoom focuses and for optic-axis eccentricity to change to the drive quantity of the compensation means 51, it is necessary to perform this amendment).

[0020]Although it is a translation which sways the compensation means 51 by pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a, and it begins to drive according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful at this time so that shake compensating operation of the compensation means 51 may not start rapidly. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure. The store circuit 416p memorizes the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p synchronizing with pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the driving target value signal over the compensation means 51 of this differential circuit 417p is zero, but. An output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero (the store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2). Thereby, driving of the compensation means 51 rapidly is lost.

[0021]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty changing circuit 418p. If it sways in the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51 and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, the correcting lens 52 will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of the compensation means 51, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0022]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048", it is considered as duty "0", and at the time of "4096", it is considered as duty "100", the meantime is made division into equal parts, and duty is determined according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a power supply) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0023]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. Are one [the drive 419 / synchronizing with one of switch sw2], and after the exposure to a film is completed, it is turned off. Even if exposure is completed, as long as the release button 43a is half-pressed (one of sw1), the integration circuit 415p is continuing integration and the store circuit 416p memorizes a new integrated output again by one of following switch sw2.

[0024]If half press of the release button 43a is stopped, the integration circuit 415p will stop the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p, and will reset this integration circuit 415p. Reset is emptying all the information with which it has integrated until now.

[0025]The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off in OFF of a main switch, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0026]When the output signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a

predetermined value, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed, and the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p is changed. For example What was the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is changed into the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and the damping time constant is again returned by predetermined time. This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output signal exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. When it is considered as the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less when it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less and the 2nd threshold is exceeded and the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it is made the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less.

[0027]When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this integration circuit 415p was once reset, and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0028]In drawing 9, the DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. Although it has composition which starts an operation in 0.2 second, it may not restrict to this and an operation may be started from half press of the release button 43a. In this case, the integration circuit 415p is operated from the time of damping time constant change of DC cut-off filter being completed.

[0029]Although the integration circuit 415p was also making the operation start by half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a, it may have composition which starts an operation from pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. In this case, in the store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p, necessity becomes that there is nothing.

[0030]At drawing 9, although the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are formed in the arithmetic circuit 47p, it cannot be overemphasized that these may be provided in the oscillating sensing device 45p.

[0031]Drawing 10 - drawing 12 are the figures showing the details of the compensation means 51.

In detail, the A-A sectional view of drawing 10 and drawing 12 of the side view which looked at drawing 10 from the front view of the compensation means 51, and drawing 11 (a) looked at from the direction of arrow B of drawing 10, and drawing 11 (b) are the perspective views of the compensation means 51.

[0032]In drawing 10, the correcting lens 52 (as shown in drawing 11 (b), this correcting lens 52 comprises the two lenses 52a and 52b fixed to the buck 53 and the lens 52c fixed to the cope plate 54, and constitutes the group of a photographing optical system) is fixed to the buck 53.

[0033]The yoke 55 of a ferromagnetic material is attached to the buck 53, and the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, such as neodium, are adsorbed and fixed to the rear face of the figure of this yoke 55 (a hidden outline shows). The three supporting spindles 53a which extend radiately from the buck 53 have fitted into the long hole 54a provided in the side attachment wall 54b of the cope plate 54.

[0034]Since the supporting spindle 53a and the long hole 54a fit in in the optic-axis 57 direction of the correcting lens 52, and backlash is not produced, as shown in drawing 11 (a) and drawing 12, but the long hole 54a is prolonged in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the optic axis 57, in the optic-axis 57 direction, move regulation of the buck 53 is carried out to the cope plate 54, but. Into the flat surface which intersects perpendicularly with an optic axis, it can move freely (arrows 58p, 58y, and 58r). However, since it pulls between the pin 53b on the buck 53, and the pin 54c on a cope plate and the coil spring 59 is hung as shown in drawing 10, it is elastically regulated in each direction (58p, 58y, 58r).

[0035]The cope plate 54 is countered at the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, and the coils 510p and 510y are attached (it gives and is [a part and] a line). arrangement of the yoke 55, the permanent magnet 56p, and the coil 510p has become like drawing 11 (b) (the permanent magnet 56y.) If the coil 510y also sends current through the same arrangement and the coil 510p, the buck 53 will be driven in the direction of arrow 58p, and if current is sent through the coil 510y, said buck 53 will be driven to arrow 58 y direction.

[0036]And the drive quantity can be found in the balance with the load rate of the hauling coil spring 59 and the coils 510p and 510y in each direction, and the thrust produced in the relation of the permanent magnets 56p and 56y. That is, based on the current amount passed in the coils 510p and 510y, the eccentricity of the correcting lens 52 is controllable.

[0037]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]When it carries the vibration control system in a

compact camera which was explained above, the display of a vibration-proof state is indispensable. Because, since the photographic subject is observed through a taking lens, sway, the case of an one eye reflex camera, and in the case of a video camera, a user can recognize a state and a vibration-proof state, but. Since a finder optical system and a photographing optical system are separate in a compact camera, even if it makes a photographing optical system vibration-proof, a user is because a vibration-proof state cannot be recognized.

[0038]And when displaying, when a shaking hand is large, LED in a finder is blinked and there is a method of demanding cautions from a user, or swaying in a finder, projecting a locus and telling a photography person about the state of deflection as indicated by JP,1-123219,A, for example.

[0039]By the way, when it is going to carry out drive controlling using the output of an oscillating sensing device also about a display in this way, the arithmetic circuit for exclusive use for it is needed, and there is a problem to which a circuit becomes complicated.

[0040]Of course, although a display may be controlled using the driving target value which drives a compensation means, it is more desirable to use another arithmetic circuit, since the characteristic of the shake signal for displaying it as the characteristic of the shake signal for performing shake compensating actually has a possibility that a display may become unstable if it is not changed.

[0041]Generally, the frequency band of a shaking hand is 1-10 Hz, and in order to calculate the deflection of such a zone correctly, the arithmetic precision in a 0.2-50-Hz zone is searched for. And in such an operation, a damping time constant becomes large extremely (the arithmetic circuit for which the signal of the low frequency which it says is 0.2 Hz is processed is called arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is large).

[0042]In the case of the arithmetic circuit which has a big damping time constant in the appearance, the recovery operation after the nonlinearity of the operation by the saturation on a circuit, etc. arises becomes very late. Therefore, when a display is controlled by such an operation, when big deflection arises suddenly, an arithmetic circuit is saturated, and there is a possibility that a display may become unstable for the time being. Therefore, as mentioned above, it is a circuit where a damping time constant is smaller as an object for a display, for example, the arithmetic circuit permitted with the arithmetic precision of a 2-50-Hz zone needed to be provided independently. (The arithmetic circuit which processes the signal of the frequency which it says in this way is 2 Hz was mentioned above [Compared with the arithmetic circuit which processes 0.2 Hz, it is called "the arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is small".])

Although the "arithmetic circuit" is called here, this is calling the "circuit" actually "not only the circuit" of analogs, such as the DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 9, and the low pass filter 49p, but digital data processing like the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p.

[0043]When a displaying means is established, a user is a translation which takes a photograph according to the display, but. Since vibration proof does not carry out shake compensating by an unnecessary photographing condition actually (for example, since a photographic subject is bright widely [a focal distance], when there is no fear of a shaking hand short [exposure time]), there is a possibility of having misunderstanding with failure to a display not being performed although the user will have set up the vibration control system, if a display is not driven — thereby — photography — smooth — ***** .

[0044](The purpose of an invention) The purpose of this invention performs control of a deflection display and shake compensating using the output of one calculating means, and it tends to provide the vibration-proof control device to which both can be operated good to proper timing and photography can be made to be advanced smoothly.

[0045]

[Means for Solving the Problem]To achieve the above objects, the invention according to claim 1 to 8, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an operation damping time

constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that, A drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0046] Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 9, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By resetting a computation state of said calculating means and performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an arithmetic control means again made into an operating state, By starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, a drive of said displaying means is suspended and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0047] Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 10, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, It is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

[0048] In a photographing instrument with a small invention given in above-mentioned claims 1-10, Since the shake compensating should carry out only at the time of photography, display driving is limited even before photography from photography preparation, a damping time constant of a calculating means is changing suitably according to a photographing sequence, and it is the composition accomplished paying attention to swaying with shake compensating, quataing a display and being possible.

[0049]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail based on the embodiment of a graphic display.

[0050] Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning one gestalt of operation of this invention, and differing from drawing 9 is the point that the output of the integration circuit 415p inputs into the comparison circuit 13, is measured with the reference signal 12, and the display driving circuit 11 is controlled by the result.

[0051] Although the unillustrated arithmetic circuit 47y is the same as the arithmetic circuit 47p, the display driving circuit 11 is excluded and the display of deflection is performed only from the result of an operation of the arithmetic circuit 47p. This is for making circuitry brief.

[0052] The DC cut-off filter 48p by which the arithmetic circuit 47p is surrounded with a dashed dotted line, the low pass filter 49p, the A/D conversion circuit 410p, the driving means 419p, and the camera microcomputer 411 (the store circuit 412p.) the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty conversion circuit 418p — having — it is constituted.

[0053] The vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p here, A vibration gyroscope is driven according to release button half press (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw1) of the camera which is the instructing operation for making a camera shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-

photographing state, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0054]The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the shake signal from the oscillating sensing device 45p on this signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 1 The signal with a frequency of 0.2 Hz or less has a frequency characteristic to omit, and influence reaches the 1 thru/10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.2 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem which takes about 5 seconds.

[0055]then — from one of switch sw1 — for example, — Make the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less) till 0.05 second. A DC component in short time for about 0.1 second, [cut and] It carries out for enlarging a damping time constant after that (characteristic which cuts only the frequency of 0.1 Hz or less), and sways by the DC cut-off filter 48p, and the angular velocity signal is kept from deteriorating.

[0056]The output of said DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry according to A/D resolution, and the noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal is cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal.

[0057]The signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411. Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411. Then, from one of for example, switch sw1 0.15 DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled after the second in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal.

[0058]Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (one of a camera main switch to 0.15 not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized after the second) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, the DC cut-off filter 414p which comprised a digital filter in the latter part is performing sufficient DC cut.

[0059]the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p as well as the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog changes so that change is possible — from one of switch sw1 from [after 0.2 second] — further — 0.15 — second expense — it carries out and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of switch sw1. 0.15 When second passage is carried out, it is filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less, and the frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz and 2 Hz.

[0060]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p synchronizing with the DC cut-off filter 414p, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal.

[0061]Although omitted in drawing 1, the angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, and it is changed so that a suitable quantity compensation means may drive according to the degree of deflection angle. (A photographing optical system changes with zoom focuses, and) The camera microcomputer 411 with the necessity of performing this amendment since optic-axis eccentricity changes to the drive quantity of a compensation means is from one of switch sw1. 0.35 Second passage is carried out. After waiting to complete thoroughly the damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, the display driving circuit 11 is driven, and it sways to a photography person, and a state is displayed.

[0062]As shown in drawing 2, here a display style in the finder 14 for example, the display 16 of the shaking hand superimposed by LED15, When the angle (output of the integration circuit 415p) of a shaking hand becomes more than predetermined, he is trying to make it blink, When the output and the reference signal 12 of the integration circuit 415p are compared in the comparison circuit 13 and the output of the integration circuit 415p exceeds the reference signal 12, the camera microcomputer 411 carries out intermittent driving (for example, 4 Hz) of the display driving circuit 11.

[0063]In drawing 2, the mask 17 is formed in order to prepare floodlighting of LED15 to specified

shape. Thus, since the display is set as the characteristic of DC-cutting and integrating with the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p bordering on 2 Hz, the operation damping time constant is small, big deflection arises, and when a circuit is saturated, the display with recovery sufficient [early and a feel] is performed.

[0064]Next, if pushing out (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw2) of the shutter release button which is operation for making a camera shift to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state is performed, the camera microcomputer 411 will stop the drive of the display driving circuit 11 first. Subsequently, from one of switch sw2 0.05 The damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz), after a second.

[0065]Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand.

[0066]And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz. That is, compared with 2 Hz which is filter characteristics eventually set as the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p at the time of one of switch sw1, it is set as a big damping time constant, and becomes the characteristic suitable for amending a shaking hand.

[0067]Then, although it is a translation which sways and begins to drive a compensation means (equivalent to the compensation means 51, such as drawing 8) according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful so that shake compensating operation of a compensation means may not start rapidly at this time. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure.

[0068]The store circuit 416p is from one of switch sw2. When damping time constant change in 0.3 second (i.e., the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p) is completed, the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the compensation means driving target value signal of the differential circuit 417p is zero, but an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2)

Thereby, driving of a compensation means rapidly is lost.

[0069]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty alteration means 418p. If it sways in the coil of a compensation means and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, a correcting lens will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of a compensation means, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0070]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048" in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, duty sets duty to "100" at the time of "0" and "4096", makes the meantime division into equal parts, and determines duty according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a battery) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0071]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil of a compensation means, and performs shake compensating. The driving means 419p is from one of switch sw2. 0.30 A drive is suspended, after starting a drive after a second and completing the exposure to a film. That is, shake compensating is started synchronizing with an output being performed more nearly continuously [the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p] than zero.

[0072]After exposure, after stopping a compensation means, the integration circuit 415p resets by stopping the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p. Reset is changing the

filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the DC cut characteristic bordering on 10 Hz, and also making the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integrator 415p into the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 10 Hz. The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off at this time, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0073]When the signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a predetermined value at the time in front of the ON operation of switch sw2, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed and the DC cut-off filter 414p and the last attainment damping time constant of the integration circuit 415p are changed in one of switch sw2. For example, are final. What was due to be changed into the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is made restriction by the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less.

[0074]This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. It restricts to the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less, when the 2nd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and when the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less. When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this circuit was once reset and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0075]In the above-mentioned composition, it is at least from one of switch sw2. 0.35 If second passage is not carried out, the driving means 419p will not be driven but, as for exposure, a release time lag will become large later than the time. So, when such, according to a photographing condition, operation of the driving means 419p is carried out early.

[0076]In this embodiment, a means to judge how much vibration control systems are required is formed, For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1/60 by a photometry result, and when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, Since it is not required so much, vibration-proof accuracy is the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.5 Hz or less, the operation of the driving means 419p is permitted. (The driving starting timing of the driving means 419p is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length) Thereby, the time to correction driving can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance.

[0077]At the time of of course more quick shutter speed or a shorter focal distance, when the characteristic of DC filter 414p and the characteristic of the integration circuit 415p make a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, they permit the drive of the driving means 419p, and a compensation means is operated, Photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance.

[0078]From drawing 3, drawing 6 is operation of the camera microcomputer 411 in one gestalt of operation of this invention a shown flow chart, and this flow, It is started from the state where the main switch of the camera was made one, and always circulates through the loop of a flow, and this flow is ended when the main switch of a camera is turned OFF.

[0079]Whether this inventions of this flow, such as operation which shows only the important section for explanation and actually lets out a body tube from the collapsing position at the time of main-switch one to a standby position, battery check operation, zoom operation, being direct, and operation of the portion not changing are excluded.

[0080]In drawing 3, by step #1001, it stands by, and when one [this switch sw1], he follows one of switch sw1 to step #1002. Here, in this embodiment, operation in which a camera shifts one [switch sw1] to a photographing state from a non-photographing state is called.

[0081]In the following step #1002, the strength of the light is measured to a photographic subject, and the memory value corresponding to [calculate exposure time from the sensitivity of a film or the luminosity of a photographing optical system or] a photometry value is pulled out and calculated. The distance to a photographic subject is ranged. It asks for whether at the time of exposure, the characteristic needs shake compensating how to be required again, necessity and by the photographing focal length at the time of the ON operation of switch sw1, and the found exposure time.

[0082]When a focal distance is short as mentioned above, and exposure time is also short, shake compensating is unnecessary and shake compensating is required, but. When accuracy is not so much needed (when exposure time is not so long), they are the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p. It is not necessary to make it the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 0.2 Hz. Therefore, before the damping time

constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is thoroughly changed from one of switch sw2 (characteristic of 0.2 Hz), it may expose.

[0083]So, in step #1002, not only the necessity of shake compensating but how much the shake compensating characteristic is required, and it is asking for what which time should just change the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p by for that purpose (when does it go into exposure operation?).

[0084]In the following step #1003, it judges whether a camera is the mode in which shake compensating is performed, when having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating, it progresses to step #1004, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1032. When it progresses to step #1004, electric power is supplied to the vibration gyroscope which are the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y, and angular velocity detection is made to start. At this time, simultaneously, electric power is supplied also about the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and it changes into the state in which an operation is possible. (The arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y may be set as the state in which an operation is possible from one of the main switch of a camera) At the following step #1005, it is after that. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is for being made not to calculate until the output of a vibration gyroscope is stabilized. In step #1006 continuing, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p is changed into fossete size. Step #1006 makes the DC cut-off filter 48p in detail the small operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of the damping time constant of attenuating 10 Hz or less, and it is at this step #1006. It is set as the operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of attenuating 0.2 Hz or less. That is, the DC offset ingredient superimposed on a vibration gyroscope is attenuated at an early stage by making the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the characteristic that a damping time constant is small, in the standby time of above-mentioned step #1005 established since the signal of a vibration gyroscope is unstable.

[0085]Since the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are publicly known analog linear circuits, of course, the angular velocity signal which the DC component decreased from the low pass filter 49p when the signal was inputted into the DC cut-off filter 48P, and also the high frequency noise decreased is outputted. The signal of the low pass filter 49p is quantized through A/D 410p from this time, and it is inputted into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0086]At the following step #1007, it is further. It stands by for 0.1 second. The DC cut-off filter 48 is an analog filter, and this is for eliminating the influence of the dielectric absorption of a capacitor, etc. And the value in this time of the angular velocity signal incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411 in the following step #1008 is memorized in the store circuit 412p. And as mentioned above, from the differential circuit 413p, the peculiar DC offset ingredient of the arithmetic circuit of the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p is roughly cut by making the output in this time into zero. At the following step #1009, it is further. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is provided so that operation of the above-mentioned store circuit 412p and operation of the following step may not lap.

[0087]Next, it progresses to step #1010 of drawing 4, one [here / switch sw2] is judged, when one, it progresses to step #1022 of drawing 5, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1011. According to this embodiment, one of switch sw2 is called operation in which a camera shifts to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state.

[0088]Although it flows into a step suitable for a next flow displaying deflection, the above-mentioned step #1010 was provided in order to make it put into an exposure sequence immediately, for example to the case (breath aggressiveness) where the time from one of switch sw1 to one of switch sw2 is short.

[0089]If it progresses to step #1011, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p will be changed. The method of this change cuts a low-frequency component bordering on 10 Hz, as mentioned above, and it lowers the frequency of the cut boundary with which a filter is integrated every 50msec with 5 Hz and 2 Hz from the filter characteristics which integrate with a high frequency component. And it stands by for 0.15 second in the following step #1012. This is because it is carrying out as [go / to the following step] until damping time constant change of the above-mentioned DC cut-off filter 414 and the integration circuit 415p is completed. The display driving circuit 11 is operated and a display is controlled by the following step #1013 to lighting and blink according to swing quantity.

[0090]Next, it progresses to step #1014, it stands by until one of switch sw2 is performed here, and it progresses to step #1017 by one of this switch SW2. When ON operation of this switch sw2 is not performed, it progresses to step #1015, Judge whether switch sw1 was turned off,

when turned off, progress to step #1016, reset the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and. The electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it returns to step #1001 of drawing 3. When switch sw1 is not turned off by the above-mentioned step #1015, it circulates through step #1014 → #1015 and the one input of switch sw2 is stood by.

[0091]If one of switch sw2 is judged in the above-mentioned step #1014, it will progress to step #1017, and the operation which drives the lens for focus adjustments in an optical axis direction based on the distance measurement value calculated by the above-mentioned step #1002, and doubles a focus with a photographic subject is started. In the midst of performing this operation, progress to step #1018 and it is judged whether shake compensating (IS) is required by the result searched for by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, In being unnecessary, progress to step #1019 and it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it progresses to step #1032 of drawing 3.

[0092]Namely, when shake compensating is unnecessary, a vibration control system stops the function after a photographing state (one of sw2), and a deflection display is turned off, and shake compensating is not started at the time of photography.

[0093]When shake compensating is required, it progresses to step #1020 from step #1018, and the operation of the display driving circuit 11 is stopped, and a display is turned off. And it stands by for 0.05 second in the following step #1021. This is for carrying out as [lap / the operation of the following step and the operation on an electric circuit].

[0094]In step #1022 of continuing drawing 5, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz). Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand. And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz.

[0095]Only the time t1 stands by in the following step #1023. t1 is concerned with the shake compensating characteristic for which it asked by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, For example, when high-precision shake compensating is required (when a photographing focal length is long and exposure time is also long) Stand by for 0.25 second and DC cut-off filter 414p, The filter characteristics of the integration circuit 415p are changed to the last (bordering on 0.2 Hz, it and). [DC-] time the characteristic and shake compensating accuracy which find the integral are low — t1 — for example, — It is set as 0.1 second, and even if the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p are still changing a damping time constant, it is made to progress to the following step #1024. Since a release time lag can be lessened by this in the case of a bright photographic subject of deflection which is reliable and a release time lag becomes long conversely at the time of a dark photographic subject, photography is performed after the operation deflection accompanying the ON operation of switch sw2 is settled.

[0096]In the following step #1024, it stands by until the lens drive for focus doubling started by the above-mentioned step #1017 is completed, and when focus doubling is completed, it progresses to step #1025. And the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized by the store circuit 416p this step #1025 at this time. And the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p and the signal of the store circuit 416p is searched for by the differential circuit 417p. For that reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 in this time are equal, the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p serves as zero, and an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2) Thereby, it is lost that the compensation means 53 drives rapidly at the time of the drive of the compensation means in the following step.

[0097]In the following step #1026, the drive of a compensation means is started based on the output of the differential circuit 417p. And it is 0.05 at the following step #1027. Second standby is carried out. This is for standing by until the drive of a compensation means is stabilized. In

step #1028 of continuing drawing 6, it exposes by opening and closing a shutter based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And when exposure is completed, it progresses to step #1029, and the shake compensating drive of a compensation means is suspended. In step #1030, like the above-mentioned step #1016, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p is reset to an initial state (small damping time constants, such as 10 Hz), and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended.

[0098]In the following step #1031, if it stands by until switch sw1 is turned off, and this switch sw1 turns off, it will return to step #1001 of drawing 3.

[0099]When not having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating in drawing 1 step #1003, as mentioned above, it progresses to step #1032, and exposes by opening and closing a shutter like the above-mentioned step #1028 based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And if it progresses to step #1033, it stands by till switch sw1 and this switch sw1 turns off when exposure is completed, it will return to step #1001.

[0100]It explains to the last below, taking into consideration correspondence with each means of this invention of a statement to each claim about the effect of the above-mentioned embodiment.

[0101]1) The oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y which detect deflection, and this oscillating sensing device 45p and the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y which calculate 45y output, The compensation means (51 shown to the drawing 8) which amends deflection based on the output of these arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, In the camera which has a displaying means (the indicator (LED15 grade) which performs the display of the display driving circuit 11 or the display 16 is comprised) which displays deflection based on the output of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, The DC cut-off filter 48p provided in said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y when one [switch sw1], Specifically attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, and if one [it changes into the 1st damping time constant that has fossete size and filter characteristics which integrate with high frequency and / switch sw2], the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, It is the 3rd damping time constant (bordering on 10 Hz, low frequency is attenuated and) smaller than this 1st damping time constant about said 1st damping time constant. If one [the operation damping time constant control means (camera microcomputer 411) which changes high frequency into the filter characteristics with which it integrates, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant (filter characteristics which attenuate low frequency bordering on 0.2 Hz, and integrate with high frequency) larger after that again than the 1st damping time constant, and switch sw1], If one [the display 16 which said displaying means was operated and was shown in drawing 2 is made to perform and / switch sw2], he stops and is trying for the operation of said displaying means to drive said compensation means.

[0102]If one [switch sw2] in order to prevent performing that the mistaken deflection display is performed in detail and mistaken shake compensating, The operation of said displaying means is controlling the activation sequence of said operation damping time constant control means and a drive control means to stop, and to change the 1st damping time constant of the account of back to front into the 3rd damping time constant smaller than this 1st damping time constant, and to drive said compensation means.

[0103]And judge whether shake compensating (IS) is required, in being unnecessary, it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the display by a displaying means is turned OFF, and it is made to consider a compensation means as as at OFF. He is trying for a judgment to judge whether the above-mentioned shake compensating (IS) is required by at least one of the swing quantity of a focal distance, exposure time, and a camera.

[0104]After photography is completed, said 2nd damping time constant is used as an early damping time constant and a concrete target at the 3rd damping time constant etc. (in order to enable DC cut of the initial output of an oscillating sensing device for a short time), and he is trying to suspend the drive of a compensation means.

[0105]Making small the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p which are established in the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, Since considering the frequency band of a shaking hand it is equal to resetting substantially said DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, also as follows, it is put in another way.

[0106]That is, if one [if one / switch sw1 /, said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y will be made

into an operating state, and / switch sw2], The arithmetic control means (camera microcomputer 411) which resets the computation state of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and is again made into an operating state, When one [switch sw1], said displaying means is made to drive, and if one [switch sw2], the drive of said displaying means is suspended and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which drives said compensation means.

[0107]In order to ensure a photographing sequence, without each operation lapping, when 1st operation (one of switch sw1) of directing the shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It is late for said 1st operation (#1001), and said displaying means is operated (#1013), It is late for the operation, a compensation means is made to drive (#1026) and it is late for the drive of this compensation means, and a shutter is opened (#1028) and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which makes a photograph take by driving.

[0108]By these composition, deflection display and shake compensating can be respectively realized in the proper characteristic in one arithmetic circuit, and both can operate good to proper timing, and still smoother photography came to be advanced.

[0109]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, control of a deflection display and shake compensating is performed using the output of one calculating means, and the vibration-proof control device which operating both good to proper timing and making photography advanced smoothly cuts can be provided.

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a lineblock diagram for explaining shake compensating in the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is a flow chart which shows a part of operation of the main part of the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7]It is a perspective view showing the entire configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 8]It is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 9]It is a block diagram showing the electric constitution of the main part of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 10]It is a front view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Drawing 11]It is the figure seen from the A-A section and the direction of arrow B of drawing 10.

[Drawing 12]It is a perspective view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

11 Display driving circuit

15 LED

45p (45y) Oscillating sensing device

47p (47y) Camera microcomputer

48p (48y) DC cut-off filter

49p (49y) Low pass filter

414p (414y) DC cut-off filter

419p (419y) Driving means

[Translation done.]

誤動作抑制装置が搭載される撮影装置に対し、非撮影状態から撮影準備状態への移行を示す第1の操作が行われた場合、該第1の操作から選んで前記表示手段を駆動し、該表示手段の駆動から選んで前記補正手段を駆動し、該補正手段の駆動から選んで前記撮影装置に接続されたシャッター部を駆動して撮影を行わせる駆動制御手段を有する。この特徴とする防振抑制装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、小型の撮影装置に具備される防振抑制装置の改良に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 現在のカメらは震出安定やセントセ等の撮影にとって重要な作業は全て自動化されているため、カメラ操作に素人な人でも撮影失敗を起こす可能性は非常に少なくなっている。

【0003】 また、最近では、カメラに加わる手振れを防ぐシステムも研究されており、撮影者の撮影ミスを検知する装置は殆ど無くなってきている。

【0004】 ここで、手振れを防ぐシステムについて簡単に説明する。

【0005】 撮影時のカメラの手振れは、周波数として通常 1Hz ないし 10Hz の振動であるが、シャッターレリーズ時点においてこのような手振れを起こしても像の無い変異を撮影可能とするための基本的な考えとして、上記手振れによるカメラの振動を検出し、その検出値に応じて補正レートを設定せねばならない。従って、カメラ振れが生じて像振れが生じない変異を撮影するためには、第1に、カメラの振動を正確に検出し、第2に、手振れによる光軸変化を補正することが必要となる。

【0006】 この振動（カメラ振れ）の検出は、原理的に言えば、加速度、角速度、角加速度、角変位等を検出する振れ検出センサと、カメラ振れ補正の為にその出力を適宜計算処理する演算部を具備した振動検出装置をカメラに搭載することによって行うことができる。そして、この検出情報に基づき、撮影光軸を偏心させる補正手段を駆動させて像振れ抑制が行われる。

【0007】 図1は防振システムを有するコンパクトカメラの外観斜視図であり、光軸 41 に対して矢印 42 p、42 y で示すカメラが振れ及び傾倒に対しし補正を行う傾倒を有している。

【0008】 尚、カメラ本体 43 の中で、43 a はレリーズボタン、43 b はモードダイヤル（メインスイッチを含む）、43 c はリトラクタプルストロブ、43 d はファインダ窓である。

【0009】 図2は、図1に示したカメラの内観構造を示す斜視図であり、44 はカメラ本体、51 は補正手段、52 は補正レンズ、53 は補正レンズ 52 を囲む 8 p、68 y 方向に自在に駆動して図工の矢印 42 p、

サンプリングが振れ角速度信号のノイズにより揺らぎ超が起きるのを避ける為である。また、ローパスフィルタ 49 p の出力信号は、A/D 変換回路 410 p によりサンプリングされてカメラマイコン 411 に取り込まれる。

【0016】 DC カットフィルタ 48 p により DC バイアス成分がカットされている訳であるが、その後のローパスフィルタ 49 p の増幅により再び DC バイアス成分が振れ角速度信号に重畳している為に、カメラマイコン 411 において再度 DC カットを行う必要がある。

【0017】 そこで、例えばカメラのスイッチのオンから 0.2 秒後にサンプリングされた振れ角速度信号を記憶回路 412 p で記憶し、変動回路 413 p により記憶値と振れ角速度信号の差を求めることで DC カットを行う。尚、この動作では上記記憶 DC カットしか出来ない為に（カメラのメインスイッチのオンから 0.2 秒後に記憶された振れ角速度信号の中には DC 成分ばかりでなく、実際の手振れも含まれている為）、後段でデジタルフィルタにより構成された DC カットフィルタ 414 p により十分な DC カットを行っている。この DC カットフィルタ 414 p の時定数はアナログの DC カットフィルタ 48 p と同様に変更可能になっており、カメラのメインスイッチのオンから 0.2 秒後から更に 0.2 秒遅として時定数を徐々に大きくしている。具体的には、この DC カットフィルタ 414 p はメインスイッチのオンから 0.2 秒経過した時には 10 Hz 以下の周波数をカットするフィルタ特性を有しており、その後 50 msec 毎にフィルタでカットする周波数を 5 Hz、1 Hz、0.5 Hz、0.2 Hz と下げていく。

【0018】 但し、上記動作時に撮影者がレリーズボタン 43 a を半押し（sw1 をオン）して測光、測距を行った時は直ちに撮影を行う可能性があり、時間を費やして時定数変更を行う事が好ましくない場合もある。そこで、その様な時は撮影条件に応じて時定数変更を途中で中止する。例えば、測光結果により撮影シャッタースピードが 1/60 秒となる事が判明し、撮影焦点距離が 150 mm の時には防振の精度はさほど要求されない為、DC カットフィルタ 414 p は 0.5 Hz 以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で完了とする（シャッタースピードと撮影焦点距離の積により時定数変更を制御する）。これにより時定数変更の時間を短縮でき、シャッターチャタンスピード、或いはより短い焦点距離、より速いシャッタースピード、或いはより短い焦点距離の時は、DC カットフィルタ 414 p の特性は 1 Hz 以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で完了とし、より速いシャッタースピード、或いは焦点距離の時は、時定数が最後まで変更完了するまで撮影を禁止する。

【0019】 差分回路 415 p は、カメラのレリーズボタン 43 a の半押し（sw1 のオン）に応じて DC カット

トフィルタ 414 p の出力信号の積分を始め、角速度信号を角度信号に変換する。但し、前述した様 DC カットフィルタ 414 p の時定数変更が完了していない時には時定数変更が完了するまで積分動作を行わない。尚、図2では省略しているが、積分された角速度信号はその時点の焦点距離、被写体距離情報により適宜増幅され、振れ角度に応じて適切な補正手段 51 を駆動するように変換される（ズームフォーカスにより撮影光軸が変化し、補正手段 51 の駆動量に対し光軸偏心量が変わる為、この補正を行う必要がある）。

【0020】 レリーズボタン 43 a の押し切り（sw2 のオン）で補正手段 51 を振れ角度信号に応じて駆動し始める訳であるが、この時、補正手段 51 の振れ補正動作が急遽に始まらない様に注意する必要がある。記憶回路 416 p 及び、変動回路 417 p は、この対策の為に記憶回路 416 p は、レリーズボタン 43 a の押し切り（sw2 のオン）に同期して差分回路 415 p の振れ角度信号を記憶する。変動回路 417 p は、差分回路 415 p の信号と記憶回路 416 p の信号の差を求め、その差、スイッチ sw2 のオン時の変動回路 417 p の二つの信号入力に等しく、変動回路 417 p の補正手段 51 に対する駆動目標値信号はゼロであるが、その後ゼロより速減した出力が行われる（記憶回路 416 p はスイッチ sw2 オンの時点の信号を原点にする役割となる）。これにより、補正手段 51 は急遽に駆動される事が無くなる。

【0021】 変動回路 417 p からの目標値信号は、PWM デューティ変更回路 418 p に入力される。補正手段 51 のコイル 510 p（図8参照）には振れ角度に対応した電圧波形は磁流を印加すれば、補正レンズ 52 はその振れ角度に対して駆動される訳であるが、補正手段 51 の駆動消費電力及びコイルの駆動コイルインダクタの省電力化の為には PWM 駆動が望ましい。

【0022】 そこで、PWM デューティ変更回路 418 p は、目標値に応じてコイル駆動 デューティを変えていく。例えば、周波数が 20 KHz の PWM において、変動回路 417 p の目標値が「2048」の時にはデューティ「10」とし、「14096」の時にはデューティ「100」とし、その間を等分にしてデューティを目標値に応じて決定していく。尚、デューティの決定は目標値ばかりでなく、その時のカメラの撮影条件（速度やカメラの姿勢、電源の状態）によって細かく制御して精度良い振れ補正が行われるようにする。

【0023】 PWM デューティ変更回路 418 p の出力は、PWM ドライバ等の公知の駆動手段 419 p に入力され、該駆動手段 419 p の出力を補正手段 51 のコイル 510 p（図8参照）に印加して振れ補正を行う。駆動装置 419 はスイッチ sw2 のオンの同期してオンされ、フィルムへの露光が終了するとオフされる。又、露光が終了してもレリーズボタン 43 a が半押し（sw1

のオン) されている限り積分回路415pは積分を継続しており、次のスイッチsw2のオンで再び積分回路416pが新たな積分出力を記憶する。

10024) レリーズボタン43aの半押しを止める
と積分回路415pはDCカットフィルタ414pの出力の積分を止め、積分回路415pのリセットを行う。リセットとは、今まで積分してきた情報をすべて空にする事である。

10025) メインスイッチのオフで運動検出装置45pがオフされ、防振シークンスは終了する。

10026) 前、積分回路415pの出力信号が所定値より大きくなった時にはカメラのパンニングが行われたと判定して、DCカットフィルタ414pの時定数を変更する。例えば0.2Hz以下の周波数をカットする特性であったものを1Hz以下をカットする特性に変更し、再び所定時間で時定数をもとに戻していく。この時定数変更量も積分回路415pの出力の大きさにより制御される。即ち、出力信号が第1の閾値を超えた時には、DCカットフィルタ414pの特性を0.5Hz以下をカットする特性とし、第2の閾値を超えた時は、1Hz以下をカットする特性とし、第3の閾値を超えた時は、5Hz以下をカットする特性とする。

10027) 又、積分回路415pの出力が非常に大きくなった時には、該積分回路415pを一旦リセットして復算の始点(オーバフロー)を防止している。

10028) 図10において、DCカットフィルタ414pはメインスイッチのオンから0.2秒後に動作を開始する構成になっているが、これに限るものではなく、レリーズボタン43aの半押しより動作を開始しても良い。この場合はDCカットフィルタの時定数変更が完了した時点より積分回路415pを動作させる。

10029) 又、積分回路415pもレリーズボタン43aの半押し(sw1のオン)で動作を開始させていたが、レリーズボタン43aの押し切り(sw2のオン)より動作を開始する構成にしても良い。この場合には、積分回路415p及び運動回路417pは必要無くなる。

10030) 図11では、演算回路47p内に、DCカットフィルタ48p及びローパスフィルタ49pを設けているが、これらは運動検出装置45p内に設けられても良いのは言うまでもない。

10031) 図10～図12は、補正手段51の構成を示す図であり、詳しくは、図10は補正手段51の正面図、図11(a)は図10の矢印B方向より見た側面図、図11(b)は図10のA-A断面図、図12は補正手段51の斜視図である。

10032) 図10において、補正レンズ52(図11(b)に示す様に、この補正レンズ52は、支持棒53に固定される二枚のレンズ52a、52bと、地板54に固定されるレンズ52cより成り、撮影光学系の群

を構成している)は、支持棒53に固定される。

10033) 支持棒53には強磁体材料のヨーク55が取付けられ、該ヨーク55の両側の端面にはネオウム等の永久磁石56p、56qが吸着固定(かくれ磁で示す)されている。又、支持棒53から放射状に突出する3本の支持棒53aは地板54の両端54bに設けられた長孔54aに嵌合している。

10034) 図11(a)、図12に示す様に、支持棒53aと長孔54aは、補正レンズ52の光軸57方向向には嵌合してガタは生じないが、光軸57と直交する方向には長孔54aが広びているため、支持棒53は地板54に対し光軸57方向には移動検知されるが、光軸と直交する平面内には自由に移動できる(矢印58p、58q、58r)。但し、図10に示す様に支持棒53上ペンネ59が掛けられている為各々の方向(58p、58q、58r)に弾性的に規制されている。

10035) 地板54には永久磁石56p、56qに対して向してコイル510p、510qが配付けられている(一部かくれ線)。ヨーク55、永久磁石56p、コイル510pの配置は図11(b)の様に成っており(永久磁石56p、コイル510pも同様に配置)、コイル510pに電流を流すと支持棒53は矢印58p方向に駆動され、コイル510qに電流を流すと、前記支持棒53は矢印58q方向に駆動される。

10036) そして、その駆動量は各々の方向における引張りコイル510pのバネ定数とコイル510p、510qと永久磁石56p、56qの間隔で生じる力との釣り合いで求まる。即ち、コイル510p、510qに流す電流量に基づいて補正レンズ52の偏心率を制御できる。

10037) 又、図10において説明したようなコンパクトカメラに防振システムを搭載していく場合には、防振状態の表示は不可欠である。なぜならば、一眼レフレックスカメラの場合やビデオカメラの場合では、撮影レンズを通して被写体を観察している中で被写体や防振状態をユーザーが認識できるが、コンパクトカメラにおいてはファイナング光学系と撮影光学系は別個な為に撮影光学系を防護しても、ユーザーは防振状態を認識できない為である。

10038) そして、表示を行う場合においても、例えば半壁の大きいときにはファイナング内のLEDを点滅させてユーザーに注意を促したり、特開平1-123219号公報に開示されているように、ファイナング内に被れ射を投影して被れの状態を撮影者に知らせる方法がある。

10039) とところで、このように表示についても運動検出装置の出力を用いて運動制御しようとする、その為の専用の演算回路が必要になり、回路が複雑になる間

題がある。

10040) 勿論、補正手段を駆動する駆動回路を用いて表示を制御しても良いが、実際には被れ補正を行う為の被れ信号の特性と表示を行う為の被れ信号の特性は異ならせない表示が不安定になる為があるので、別の演算回路を用いた方が好ましいのである。

10041) 一般に半壁の周波数帯域は1～10Hzであり、このような帯域の被れを正確に演算する為には、0.2～50Hzの帯域での演算精度が求められる。そして、その様な演算は極めて安定で求められる0.2Hzと言う低い周波数の信号を処理する演算回路を、時定数が大きい演算回路と言う。

10042) その際大きな時定数を有する演算回路の場合には、回路上の熱やなどによる演算の非線形性が生じ、後述のリカバリー動作が遅く遅くなる。よって、このような演算により表示を制御した場合、急に大きな被れが生じた場合には演算回路が飽和してしまい、暫くは表示が不安定になる為がある。その為上述のように2～50Hzの帯域の演算精度で許容される演算回路を別駆動の必要があった。(このように2Hzと言う周波数の信号を処理する演算回路を、上述した0.2Hzを処理する演算回路に比べると「時定数が小さい演算回路」と呼ぶ。)

尚、ここで「演算回路」と称しているが、これは実際に、図10のDCカットフィルタ48p、ローパスフィルタ49pなどのアナログの「回路」ばかりでなく、DCカットフィルタ414pや積分回路415pの様なデジタル演算処理も「回路」と呼んでいる。

10043) 更に表示手段を設けた場合には、ユーザーはその表示に従って撮影を行う筈であるが、実際には防振が必要ない為に露光時間が短く手振れの度が高いとき)では被れ補正しないので、表示の駆動を行わないとユーザーは防振システムを感知しているのにもかからず表示が行われないことに対し故障と誤解する度があり、それにより撮影が円滑に進まなくなる可能性もある。

10044) (発明の目的) 本発明の目的は、被れ表示と被れ補正の制御を一つの演算手段の出力を用いて行うと共に、両者を適正なタイミングで良好に作動させ、被れを円滑に進めさせることのできる防振制御装置を提供しようとするものである。

10045) 【問題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するためには、請求項1～8に記載の発明は、被れを検出する運動検出手段と、該運動検出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、該演算手段の出力を基に被れを補正する補正手段と、前記演算手段の出力を基に被れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防振制御装置において、該防振制御装置

態が搭載される撮影装置に付し、非被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時定数を第1の時定数に変更し、前記被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の時定数を第2の時定数に変更し、その後第2の時定数まで変更する演算時定数制御手段と、非被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を開始し、前記被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を停止すると共に、前記補正手段の駆動を開始する運動手段とを有する防振制御装置とするものである。

10046) 同じく上記目的を達成するために、請求項9に記載の発明は、被れを検出する運動検出手段と、該運動検出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、該演算手段の出力を基に被れを補正する補正手段と、前記演算手段の出力を基に被れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防振制御装置において、該防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に付し、非被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の動作状態にし、前記被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記演算手段の演算状態をリセットし、再び動作状態にする演算制御手段と、非被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を開始し、前記被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する動作が行われることにより、前記表示手段の駆動を停止し、前記補正手段の駆動を開始する運動制御手段とを有する防振制御装置とするものである。

10047) 同じく上記目的を達成するために、請求項10に記載の発明は、被れを検出する運動検出手段と、該運動検出手段の出力を演算する演算手段と、該演算手段の出力を基に被れの状態を表示する表示手段とを有する防振制御装置において、該防振制御装置が搭載される撮影装置に付し、非被影状態から被影状態への移行を指示する第1の動作が行われた場合、該第1の動作から遅れて前記表示手段を駆動し、該表示手段の駆動から遅れて前記補正手段を駆動し、該補正手段の駆動から遅れて前記撮影装置に設けられたシャッター部材を駆動して撮影を行わせる運動制御手段を有する防振制御装置とするものである。

10048) 上記請求項1～10に記載の発明は、小型の撮影装置においては、被れ補正は撮影時のみ行えばよいので、表示駆動は撮影準備から撮影前までに規定し、演算手段の時定数は撮影シークンスに於いて適宜変更することで、被れ補正と被れ表示を棲み分けできることに留意して成された構成である。

10049) 【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を図示の実施の形態

な時には撮影条件に応じて駆動手段 419 の動作を早くする。

[0076] この実施の形態においては、防護システム 6 がどの強度必要かを判定する手段を設けており、例えば、測光結果により撮影システム 6 のモードとなる事が判明し、撮影焦点距離が 150 mm 以上の場合は、防護の強度はさほど要求されないが、DC カットフィルタ 414 p 及びび積分回路 415 p の 0.5 Hz 以下の周波数を 1.4 p 及びび積分回路 415 p は 0.5 Hz 以下の周波数を 9 p の動作を許可する。(シャッタスピードと撮影焦点距離の積により駆動手段 419 p の駆動開始タイミングを制御する) これにより、補正駆動までの時間を短縮でき、シャッタチャンスを利用する事が出来る。

[0077] 如しより速いシャッタスピード、或いはより短い焦点距離の時には DC フィルタ 414 p の特性及びび積分回路 415 p の特性は 1 Hz 以下の周波数をカットする特性まで時定数変更した時点で駆動手段 419 p の駆動を許可し、補正手段を動作させ、より速いシャッタスピード、或いは短い焦点距離の時には時定数まで変更終了するまで撮影を禁止する。

[0078] 図 3 からは本発明の実施の一形態におけるカメラマイコン 411 の動作を示すフローチャートであり、このフローは、カメラのメインスイッチをオンにした状態から開始され、フローのループを常時循環しており、カメラのメインスイッチをオフにした時にこのフローは終了する。

[0079] 尚、このフローは説明のために要部のみを示しており、実際にメインスイッチをオンの時の状態置から観測をスタンバイ位置まで繰り出す動作や、バッテリチェック動作、ズーム動作等の本発明とは直接は関係ない部分の動作は省いている。

[0080] 図 3 において、ステップ 1001 では、スイッチ s w 1 のオンを待機し、該スイッチ s w 1 がオンされた時点でステップ 1002へ進む。ここで、この実施の形態では、スイッチ s w 1 がオンされる事カメラが撮影状態から撮影状態に移行する動作と称している。

[0081] 次のステップ 1002では、被写体に対する測光を行い、フィルム感度や撮影光学系の明るさから露光時間を算算、或いは測光値に対応する配電値を引き出して求める。又、被写体までの距離を測定する。更に、スイッチ s w 1 のオン時間での撮影焦点距離と求めた露光時間により露光時に被補正が必要か、又、必要な場合にはその特性はどの強度が必要なのかを求める。

[0082] 上述したように焦点距離が短く、露光時間も短いときは、被補正は不要であり、又、被補正は必要であるが、さほど強度がいらない場合 (さほど露光時間が長くない) ときは DC カットフィルタ 414 p 及びび積分回路 415 p の計算特性は 0.2 Hz を境に DC カット、積分する特性にする必要はない。その為にスイ

2 p の動作と次のステップの動作が重ならないように設けてある。

[0087] 次に、図 3 のステップ 1010へ進む。ここではスイッチ s w 2 がオンされたか否か判定し、オンしているときは図 3 のステップ 1022に進み、そうでないときはステップ 1011へ進む。この実施の形態では、スイッチ s w 2 のオンをカメラが撮影状態から撮影状態に移行する動作と称している。

[0088] この後のフローは被補正を行うのに適したステップに流れゆくが、上記ステップ 1010を設けたのは、例えばスイッチ s w 1 のオンからスイッチ s w 2 のオンまでの時間が短い場合 (一瞬押し) に対して、すぐに露光シーケンスに入れるようにするためである。

[0089] ステップ 1011へ進むと、DC カットフィルタ 414 p 及びび積分回路 415 p の時定数を変更する。この変更の仕方は、上述したように 10 Hz を境に低周波成分をカットし、高周波成分を積分するフィルタ特性から、50 msec 毎にフィルタでカット、積分する周波数を 5 Hz、2 Hz と下げてゆく。そして、次のステップ 1012にて、0.15 秒待機する。これは上記 DC カットフィルタ 414 p 及びび積分回路 415 p の時定数変更が終了するまで次のステップに行かない様にしている為である。次のステップ 1013では、表示駆動回路 11 を動作させて、被補正量に応じて表示を点灯、点滅に制御する。

[0090] 次にステップ 1014へ進む。ここではスイッチ s w 2 のオンが行われるまで待機し、該スイッチ SW2 のオンでステップ 1017へ進む。尚、該スイッチ s w 2 のオン動作が行われない場合はステップ 1015へ進む。スイッチ s w 1 がオフされたか否か判定し、オフされた場合はステップ 1016へ進む。DC カットフィルタ 48 p、DC カットフィルタ 414 p、積分器 415 p の時定数を初期状態にリセットすると共に、被動ジャイロへの電力供給や表示の駆動を停止し、図 3 のステップ 1001に戻る。又、上記ステップ 1015でスイッチ s w 1 がオフされていない場合は、ステップ 1014へステップ 1015を循環してスイッチ s w 2 のオン入力を持続する。

[0091] 上記ステップ 1014にてスイッチ s w 2 のオンを判定するとステップ 1017へ進む。上記ステップ 1002で求めた測電値を基にピント調整用のレンズを光軸方向に駆動して被写体にピントを合わせる動作を開始する。この動作を行っている最中に、ステップ 1018へ進む。ここでは上記ステップ 1002で求めた結果により被補正 (IS) が必要か否かを判定し、必要な場合にはステップ 1019へ進む。DC カットフィルタ 48 p、DC カットフィルタ 414 p、積分器 415 p の時定数を初期状態にリセットすると共に、被動ジャイロへの電力供給や表示の駆動を停止

し、図 3 のステップ 1032へ進む。
[0092] 即ち、被補正が必要場合には、撮影状態 (s w 2 のオン) 以降防護システムはその機能を止め、被補正は停止され、又、撮影時に被補正が開始されることはない。

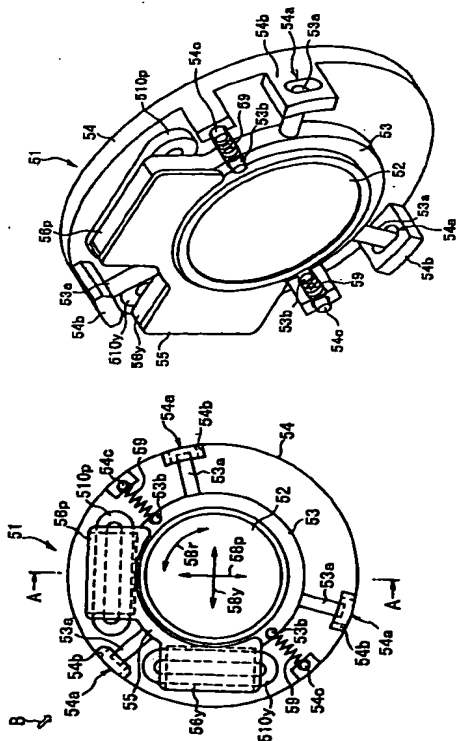
[0093] また、被補正が必要場合はステップ 1018からステップ 1020へ進む。表示駆動回路 11 の動作を止め表示をオフする。そして、次のステップ 1021にて、0.05 秒待機する。これは次のステップの動作と電氣回路上の動作が重ならない様にするためである。

[0094] 続く図 3 のステップ 1022では、DC カットフィルタ 414 p 及びび積分回路 415 p の時定数を小さく (10 Hz を境に DC カット、積分を行う特性) に変更する。この変更は前述したように時定数を小さく大に時間をかけて行なったとは異なり、今までの特性である 2 Hz を境に DC カット、積分を行う特性から一気に 10 Hz を境に DC カット、積分を行う特性に変更する。これは、1~10 Hz の手振れの周波数帯域からみると実質的に演算回路 47 p をリセットしたことに等しい。そして、その後再びフィルタ特性を時間をかけて変更してゆき、スイッチ s w 2 のオンから 0.3 秒後は 0.2 Hz を境に DC カット、積分を行う特性にまで変更する。

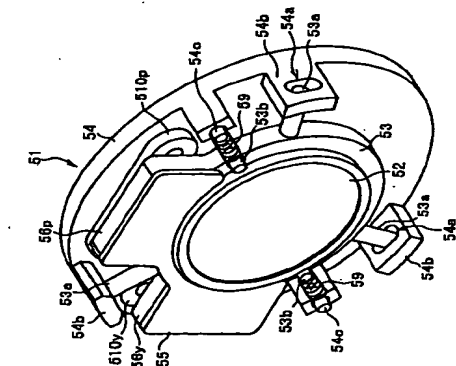
[0095] 次のステップ 1023では、時間 t1 だけ待機する。ここで t1 は、上記ステップ 1002で求めた被補正特性にかわっており、例えば精度の高い被補正が必要な時 (撮影焦点距離が長く、露光時間も長い) ときは 0.25 秒待機して DC カットフィルタ 414 p、積分回路 415 p のフィルタ特性を最後まで変更し (0.2 Hz を境に DC カット、積分を行う特性)、被補正精度が低いときは t1 を例えば 0.1 秒に設定し、DC カットフィルタ 414 p、積分回路 415 p が未だ時定数変更中であっても次のステップ 1024に進ませる。これにより、被補正の心配いような明い撮写体の場合にはレリーズタイムラグを少なく出来、暗い被写体の時には逆にレリーズタイムラグが長くなるので、スイッチ s w 2 のオン動作に伴う動作遅れが抑えられてから撮影が行われる。

[0096] 次のステップ 1024では、上記ステップ 1017で開始されたピント合わせのためのレンズ駆動が終了するまで待機し、ピント合わせが終了した時点でステップ 1025へ進む。そして、このステップ 1025では、配電回路 416 p によりこの時点で積分回路 415 p の被補正量を記憶する。そして、駆動回路 417 p により積分回路 415 p の信号と配電回路 416 p の信号の差を求める。その為、この時点でのスイッチ s w 2 のオン時の駆動回路 417 p の 2 つの信号入力は等しく、駆動回路 417 p の補正手段の駆動目標値信号はゼロとなり、その後ゼロより連続的に出力が行

【図1.0】



【図1.2】



【図1.1】

